NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 12, 1894.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES.

BATTLES IN CHINESE WATERS

MACKS UPON WEI-HAI-WEI AND PORT ARTHUR REPULSED.

NOTHER NAVAL FIGHT IN PROGRESS

OTT-ONE LARGE WARSHIPS AND MANY WALLER CRAFT ENGAGED-JAPANESE LOSSES

REPORTED TO BE HEAVY-FIGHTING NEAR

SHANGHAI PROHIBITED BY ENG-

LAND-20,000 OF THE MIKADO'S

TROOPS MARCHING

TO SECUL.

London, Aug. 11 .- A dispatch received by the central News from Shanghai says that the apanese to-day made a second attempt to diserse the Chinese fleet at Wei-Hai-Wei on the chinese coast and thus to gain access to the sort. After an obstinate fight the Japanese fleet was compelled to retire. No details of the losses of Chinese or Japanese in this naval encounter in that of Thursday can be obtained.

Last night a Japanese fleet attacked Port arthur, the station of China's Pei-Yang squad-MR. The Japanese bombarded the town heavily, but were unable to gain any advantage. Finally they were forced to draw off. Their losses have not been ascertained.

When the dispatch was sent a stubborn fight between Japanese warships and part of the Pei-Yang squadron was reported to be in progress. Twenty-one large men-of-war and many smaller vessels are engaged. The Japanese are reported to have lost heavily, although it is not known that any of their ships were sunk. There is no news to indicate which fleet has the ad-

Great Britain has given official notice to the combetants that warfare within the limits of the water approaches to Shanghai is precluded by Japan's promise not to attack the port and China's reciprocal promise not to obstruct the waterways leading to it. These promises, the British notes added, would apply to the ap-proaches used by all vessels coming either from

north or south.

A dispatch received from Shanghai confirms
"The Times's" statement that 12,000 Japanese "The Times's" statement that 12,000 Japanese who were landed at Fusan and 8,000 more who were landed at Gensan are marching toward Seoul. The two forces will meet at some distance from Seoul and effect a junction with the Japanese troops already in the Seoul district.
This combined army is expected to operate
against the Chinese army coming down the

WHY ENGLAND FAVORS CHINA

JAPAN'S SUCCESS MIGHT GIVE TOO MUCH INFLUENCE TO RUSSIA.

THE CZAR WANTS PORT LAZAREFF FOR A BASE OF NAVAL OPERATIONS-WAR LIKELY TO RAISE THE PRICE OF SILVER

London, Aug. 11.-The British newspapers continue to publish vehement denunciations of Japan. Every repulse of the Japanese in Corea or Corean waters is welcomed editorially as a triumph of British arms would be, and every Japanse success evokes a storm of disapproval and meals to international law. But the opinions of press are not reflected by the British public. he average Englishman is either non-partisan s hopes that Japan will humble China in the resent war. Among diplomats and others who peak with authority on Oriental affairs, however, there is a feeling of hostility and apprehen-With few exceptions, th ion toward Japan. men who have lived long at Eastern courts or travelled much in Asiatic countries, while 'not mbued with love for China, express the belief that Japan's success in the present struggle would lead to trouble between England and Rus-

The Government's views are similar. In official circles the impression is that the expulsion of the Chinese from Corea would be speedily followed by the appearance of a Russian fleet in Corean waters, and perhaps of Russian soldiers on Corean soil. Russia would not allow Japan to make herself at home in the peninsula. She has too long regarded herself as the natural heir to Corea. At present she is anxious to see the status quo maintained, and would be greatly displeased with any attempt of China or Japan to take possession of the land. In spite of the great cost of the defences at Vladivostock and the skilfulness of the engineers engaged in the work, that port is not a satisfactory navai station. The climate is harsh and wearing and the roadstead is blocked with ice in the cold season. Russia knows that only a little further south, on the Corean coast, there are several harbors exactly suited for her purpose. Port Lazareff, on Broughton's Bay, is one of them. Russia has had here are not in the properties of the season of the enemy, would be obliged either to send a large part of her navy to Asiatic waters or to leave India, Australia and the Straits settlements. In this situation lies the reason of England's present anxiety and enmity to the Japanese cause. lession of the land. In spite of the great

Present anxiety and enmity to the Japanese cause. She is most eager to prevent Japan from giving an excuse to Russia for interference. She realizes that Russia might plausibly justify

she realizes that Russia might plausibly justify such interference, inasmuch as no one at St. Petersburg had the remotest influence in formenting the war. The bitterest anti-Japanese writers in London have been declaring all the week that Japan is already scheming to play off Russia and England against each other. The influence of the war on the silver market has been slight so far, although on the Stock Exchange the price of silver is expected to rise tending to the strength of Chinese and Japanetentually on the strength of Chinese and Japanete demands for ships and war material from Europe and America. Probably exchange will also rise, as a loan might be raised in London and the proceeds used in buying and sending out live. It has been remarked in the last few that China has bought considerable sliver is clivery at the end of the year.

Bettin, Aug. 11.—The "Kolnische Zeitung" com-

Brin, Aug. 11.—The "Kolnische Zeitung" com that Germany is not sufficiently repreby naval vesseis in East Asiatic waters. While all the great European Powers have sent frong fleets to watch the Corean conflict, it says, Germany has only about two gunboats, with about 160 men, on the scene, although a large part of the Chinese coast trade is in the hands of Hamburg and Bremen firms. The writer urges Germany to increase her naval force in the East with a few of her best cruisers. He also recommends the construction of several cruisers to be used for service in Eastern and colonial waters.

A JAPANESE PATRIOTIC LEAGUE. ORMED TO SEND HOME AID IN THE PROSECU-

TION OF THE WAR. Japanese of New-York and Brooklyn with the war spirit. They are talking and workbehalf of their relatives in the Empire on other side of the continent. They rise early in orning to read the latest dispatches, and they ather in little companies and discuss the Japanese

war far into the night. depending was held at the clubrooms of the Dai depen Jin Kwai (Association of the Land of the daing Sun), at No. 126 Gold-st., Brooklyn, Friday moon and evening, at which was formed the lotic League. Shizuo Kondo was elected presiint, and K. Sato secretary. Eighty-five members oncul of this city, was made honorary president the league. At the meeting on Friday evening strictle addresses were made by F. Tokano, S.

Continued on Seventh Page.

HE REFUSES TO SUBMIT TO A MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

INSPECTOR CONLIN AND SPECIAL PHYSICIANS APPOINTED BY THE COMMISSIONERS BARRED

OUT OF HIS HOUSE-TO BE TRIED ON THE NEW CHARGE OF INSUBORDINATION-

PROBABILITY THAT HE WILL BE DISMISSED FROM THE FORCE.

Many members of the Police Department were surprised yesterday by the announcement that Captain William S. Devery, whose trial before the Commissioners had been postponed indefinitely on account of his alleged serious illness, had been guilty of insubordination in refusing to submit to an examination. There had been a suspicion that his iliness was a most convenient cause of delay, even if it was not wholly feigned, but it was not supposed that he would refuse to submit to an examination ordered by the Police Commissioners and thus virtually confess that he had been shamming.

Coupled with the announcement of the Captain's insubordination was the information that the Police Commissioners had amended one of the rules of the department for the express purpose of securing a satisfactory examination into of Jersey City, upon complaint of J. O. Crowley, the captain's physical condition and finding out if he were in fact unable to appear for trial within a reasonable time.

HIS EXTREMELY SUDDEN ILLNESS.

Captain Devery and his former ward man in the Eleventh Precinct were cited to appear be fore the Commissioners last Thursday and stand trial on charges growing out of their alleged blackmailing operations in that precinct last year. The blackmailing had been described by a number o witnesses before the Lexow Committee. charges were served on Monday evening and werthe most voluminous ever filed at the Centra Office, there being no less than fifty-six specifications in the list. On the following day newspaper men were informed that Captain Devery was sick in his home, at No. 353 West Twenty eighth-st., although it was said that he had taken his family back to the city from Rockaway Beach on Monday night, and he had been at the Central Office on the previous Saturday.

A BAKER'S DOZEN OF "SYMPTOMS."

When the Police Commissioners met or Wednesday, Dr. Charles Nammack, one of the police surgeons, presented a statement that Captain Devery was suffering with congestion of the brain and was mentally incapable of directing the conduct of his defence or of performing the duties of a captain of police, and that it would require carefu! treatment for at least a month to restore him to health. Dr. Nammack mentioned thirteen symptoms of Captain Devery's ailment, including flushing of the countenance suffusion of the eyes, perceptible heat of the head, strong pulsation in the carotid and temporal arteries, some embarrassment of speech, muscular tremor, irregularity and rapidity of the

The Commissioners decided to postpone the trial of Captain Devery and Policeman Glenne the former ward man, indefinitely in view of the surgeon's statement. Commissioner Murray in surgeon's statement. Commissioner Murray inquired if it was possible under the rules to have a physician not connected with the Board of Police Surgeons examine the captain, and he was informed that the rules did not provide for such an examination. He then had a resolution passed directing an examination of Captain Devery by a committee of the Board of Surgeons. WELL-KNOWN SPECIALISTS PICKED OUT.

That resolution was rescinded on the following day at an executive meeting of the Commissioners at which Superintendent Byrnes and Assistant District-Attorney Wellman were present Rule No. 121 of the department was then amended stion of Mr. Murray so as to provide for the appointment of reputable physicians of the city, not connected with the Board of Police Surgeons, to examine sick policemen in certain cases and to report to the Board of Police Com-missioners. Under the amended rule the Com-missioners passed another resolution offered by Mr. Murray, directing an examination of Captain Devery by two physicians not connected with the department. President Martin selected Drs. Al-ian McLane Hamilton, of No. 44 East Twenty-ninth-st., and Edward D. Fisher, of No. 42 West Forty-fifth-st. well-known experts and specialists in nervous diseases, to make the examination of the captain.

the captain. REBUFFED BY MRS. DEVERY.

On Friday morning Inspector Conlin, who was the Acting Superintendent in the temporary absence of Mr. Byrnes, went to the house of Captain Devery with the two physicians. They were met at the door by Mrs. Devery, who refused to admit the two physicians to the house. Inspector Conlin was permitted to present the orders of the Commissioners addressed to the captain, directing the examination, and mentioning the resolution under which the physicians had been designated under the amended rule, but the captain refused to submit to the examination and the physicians were not permitted to enter the house. The facts were reported to the Commissioners in the evening, and it was decided to have another order conveyed to the captain by Dr. Nammack, who was still attending him.

Dr. Nammack saw Captain Devery on the same evening and fully explained the case, mentioning the amended rule and the resolution of the Commissioners. He told the captain that Drs. Hamistoners. He told the captain that Drs. Hamiston and Fisher would be at the house again in the morning to make the examination. met at the door by Mrs. Devery, who refused to

in the morning to make the examination.

ADMITTANCE ABSOLUTELY REFUSED. Yesterday morning Inspector Coulin, Drs. Hamilton, Fisher and Nammack went to Captain Devery's house, expecting to be able to make the examination ordered by the Police Board. the examination ordered by the Police Board.
When they rang the bell, however, Mrs. Devery met them at the door and positively refused to admit any of them to the house. She said that Dr. Becker, the family physician, had advised her that her husband needed absolute rest.

"My husband's life is of more importance to me than any police rule," she said, "and besides I am advised that there has been a sufficient number of examinations to determine my husband's symptoms beyond doubt."

AN ASTONISHING PIECE OF MUTINY. Inspector Conlin and the three physicians then withdrew. Dr. Nammack went to Police Headquarters with Inspector Conlin and made a report to the Commissioners. Drs. Hamilton and Fisher also sent statements of what had happened. Commissioner Martin at once directed

pened. Commissioner Martin at once directed inspector Conlin to make additional charges against Captain Devery, upon which the captain will be cited to appear for trial for insubordination. The charges probably will be served to-morrow morning and Devery may be directed to appear for trial on Wednesday, when the five sergeants accused of taking money from Mrs. Thurow are to be tried. If he falls to appear then he may be dismissed.

Commissioner Murray said yesterday that since captain Devery had refused to submit to an examination by such reputable physicans as Drs. Hamilton and Fisher, the inference was that he was not honestly ill. Other officials at the Cenwas of the commission of the captain Devery to submit to the examination, it was said yesterday, might delay the service of charges against Police Captain Adam Cross. Mr. Wellman was at Southain Adam Cross. Mr. Wellman was at Southain Adam Cross. Mr. Wellman was at Southain Adam Cross, against any captain except Devery had been prepared.

MRS. SALLADE'S CRUSADE HAS RESULTS SEVERAL HOUSES IN TWENTY-FOURTH-ST., SAID FORMERLY TO BE DISORDERLY, ARE NOW "TO LET."

There were "To Let" signs on a number of the

the property-owners in the block with Mrs. Sallade apparently had frightened the inmates of those houses. Mme. Stacom, who owns her house at No. 14, was said to have gone to Saratoga. Her housekeeper de clared that she had no fear of the police or of Mrs.

ful place for lodgings. Mrs. Sallade, who was found at her own house No. 53 West Twenty-fourth-st., said to a Tribune re-

Sallade, and that the house would be run as a law-

No. 53 West Twenty-fourth-st, said to a fribane reporter:

"At the meeting of property-owners held at the office of Thorpe & Knowles, at No. 19, we had a complete list of the persons who own the disorderly houses in the screet, and they all received notice this morning that the houses have been disorderly. If they fail to clear out the houses, steps will be taken to have them punished for maintaining disorderly houses. We are not willing at present to make the names public, because some of the owners may have been deceived by agents as to the character of the tenants, and they may be willing to co-operate with us in cleaning the block. This is a movement for house-ceaning, based upon financial reasons. If the movement is allowed to fail, property in the block will be reduced greatly in value. The police have done little to aid, but we expect to purify the street without the help of the police."

A BOY CHARGED WITH MANSLAUGHTER

SEQUEL TO A DROWNING CASE IN THE MORRIS CANAL ALMOST A YEAR AGO.

Detective Kelly, of the Brooklyn Central police squad, arrested Henry Smith, sixteen years old, of No. 634 Manhattan-ave., Brooklyn, last evening, on a charge of manslaughter. A warrant secured from Police Justice Potts, of No. 45 Hudson-ave., in that city, who charges that Smith caused the death of his son, James, fourteen years old, on August 28, 1893. The tw boys were swimming in the Morris Canal, at Greene-st., Jersey City. Young Smith says that the Crowley boy could swim and in fun he grabbed him and held him under water a short time and then swam away. 'When he heard him call for help he swam back and young Crowley caught him by the arm and gripped so hard that he tore a piece of flesh away. In the struggle young Crowley was drowned. Smith did all in his power to help him. When he saw that his companion had sunk he was so frightened that the jumped on a boat and took passage for Bos-on. He made himself useful, and remained at work on the boat until three months ago, when he went to Brooklyn and secured work in the tatt Oil Works in Greenpoint. Mr. Crowley says he made a complaint at the time, but the police of Jersey City did not show much activity in the matter. When the new officials came into power he renewed the complaint and search for Smith was resumed, and

A PLUCKY BROOKLYN LAD DROWNED.

Greenpoint by Detective

HE JUMPS OVERBOARD TO RESCUE A COM-PANION, BUT GOES DOWN HIMSELF.

McNally, of Jersey City

Two boys, named David Wilson, seventeen cears old, of No. 84 Fleet-st., and Cornelius Bennett, fourteen years old, of No. 144 East Broadway, Brooklyn, went fishing at the Amity-st. pter, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. After they had stopped fishing and were ready to go home they were walking on the stringdece of the wharf when Bennett fell overboard. Wilson jumped in after him and was drawned. Bennett clung to a pile and was rescued by George Basker, engineer of the barge Manhattan. Wiln's body was not recovered

THE GOVERNOR AMONG THE FARMERS. BLOWING HIS HORN- VIGOROUSLY, BUT

POLITICS IN IT, OH NO: Albany, Aug. 11.-Governor Flower to-day began his visitations of farmers' gatherings, which are to continue this and next month. This afternoon it Niverville, Columbia County, he addressed the

farmers of Columbia and Rensselaer counties. The

Governor began his remarks as follows: The newspapers have told you that I was to be State hestilutions and ascertain if they are groperly and economically administered and look ir to all the large questions of State policy, so as to be able intelligently to recommend and pass upon legislation for the people's interest. This expectation I have been endeavoring to realize.

But there is another feature of this "campaign," as the newspapers call it, which brings me before you to-day. Years ago I was a farmer that is, I was brought up on a farm, and lived for many years in a farming locality. For that reason I acquired a taste for farming, and learned a greatest lead to be a farmer of the property of the control of the property of the property of the property is the state. There is no density from the cour farmers have much to contend with, and the one great obstacle to agricultural prespective is the changed modern conditions to which the farmers have not yet reconciled themselves. Some years ago the State, recognizing the wisdom of assisting the promotion of agriculture, inaugurated the policy

have not yet reconciled themselves. Some years ago the State, recognizing the wisdom of assisting the promotion of agriculture, inaugurated the policy of agricultural encouragement, whereby, through the adaptation of scientific methods and the diversification of crops, our farmers might rise superior to the obstacles and competition which confronted them, and begin a new era of prosperity, and this policy I have done my best to extend and develop. But it is not sufficient merely that the State should provide experiment stations, and dairy instruction, and veterinary schools, and the official facilities for promoting agriculture these facilities and the modern deas which inspire them must be brought to the personal attention of the farmers themselves. And that is why I am before you today, and why I attended agricultural fairs last summer and autumn, and why I expect to attend eighteen or twenty this summer—if is because I want to have the farmers of this State know what is being done for them, and to point our to them If I can how their occupation can be made a successful and profitable one. That is the kind of a "campaign" I am engaged in, and if you have come here expecting anything even remotely resembling politics, you will be wofully disappointed.

The Governor then entered into an claborate nar-

The Governor then entered into an elaborate narration of what had been done by the State recently a improve the condition of agriculture. He re to improve the condition of agriculture. He referred to the work being done by the State experiment stations, by the Dairy Department, by Cornell University, and he stated, also, that, owing to the efforts of the New-York World's Fair Commission and Agricultural Department to secure a good representation of New-York cheese at the World's Fair, their exhibits took first, second and

POISONED BY EATING DRIED BEEF.

Muncle, Ind., Aug. 11.-Eight persons of Muncle were poisoned by eating dried beef on Thursday night. Five members of the family of Smith Hadey were first stricken. Mrs. Hadley and her daughwere suddenly taken sick. In a short time Ma Hadley was attacked, and his aged father and mother were the next victims. It required several hours' hard work by the attending physician to save their lives. Dr. Reid, city health officer, was called to the home of Charles Mitchell, a clerk and found Mr. Mitchell, his wife and little girl, in a dangerous condition from poisoning. Dr. Reid made a careful examination, and reports that the beef was from a diseased animal.

THREE TRAMPS KILLED IN A COLLISION. Woodland, Ind., Aug. 11.-One freight train ran into the rear of another on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois road near here last night. Two men ern Illinois road near here than the were killed and one was badly injured. All three were tramps, stealing a ride. Traffic was blocked for more than two hours. The Terre Haute limited to Chicago was sent around over another route, and started for Chicago three hours late.

SMOTHERED IN OUICKSAND.

Orange, Mass., Aug. 11.-Arthur A. Williams, thirty-eight years old, met his death this morning by a peculiar accident. Soon after midnight, one of the large mains in front of the house of James Gavin burst and tore a hole in the road about six feet deep and ten feet square. Gavin, hearing the feet deep and ten feet square. Cavin, hearing the rushing waters, went out in the dark to learn the cause, and fell into the big hole and was nearly strangled with the quicksand. Williams, who lived in the same house, went to the rescue of Gavin, and succeeded in assisting him out, only to fail in himself an instant later, and before he could get out or assistance could reach him he was smothered. There was a pressure of 145 pounds to the inch on the water. Williams was married.

JAPAN'S FLEETS DEFEATED CAPTAIN DEVERY A REBEL houses there. The active co-operation of a number of TWO DAYS' TRUCE DECLARED GREAT COLLIERIES BLAZING.

CAUCUS CALLED FOR MONDAY

IT WILL PROBABLY SETTLE THE TARIFF CONTROVERSY.

THE HOUSE WILL EITHER YIELD ABSOLUTELY OR KILL THE BILL—NARROW ESCAPE OF THE MEASURE IN THE SENATE-ONLY THE VICE-PRESIDENT'S VOTE SAVES THE

> DAY FOR IT-SPEAKER CRISP TAKES CHARGE OF THE FIGHT FOR THE HOUSE.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Washington, Aug. 11.-At the urgent entreaty of Speaker Crisp, who has practically displaced Mr. Wilson as the manager of the House side of the controversy over the Tariff bill, the Demo cratic leaders in the Senate rejuctantly consented this afternoon, to stave off any action looking to the dissolution of the already moribund conference between the two branches until next Monday. The Speaker of the House frankly informed the Senate managers that a caucus of Representof Mr. Wilson would be repudiated and the House would either yield absolutely its contentions or vote openly to accept a disagreement and kill the

Mr. Gorman and his associates were not in a mood to delay the decisive stroke which was to end the futile and exasperating negotiations of the last four weeks, but they were, by a good deal of urgency on the part of Mr. Crisp and other non-Administration leaders in the House, induced to promise the popular branch one more chance to accept the Senate's terms outright or settle the useless controversy by rejecting them. To carry this small concession of a forty-eighthowever, more severely than any one had antici-But for the unexpected and rather suswould have beaten to-day the test motion to shelve his hostile resolution until Monday. The New-York Senator exhibited great surprise, not unmingled with frritation, when three telegrams were produced by Senator Jones, of Arkansas, apfor Mr. Irby in favor of an agreeing report on the ington for over two weeks, but before starting ried her to a vacas, house some distance away house he was understood to leave a pair in Senhome he was understood to leave a pair in Senator Hill's charge to be used for any purpose hostile to the success of the pending measure.

THE CASTING VOTE NEEDED. Mr. Washburn's instructions to the Senate conferrees to recede from the one-eighth of a cent New-Jersey, who opposed it. Since then no vote frhy's change of attitude, confided to Mr. Jones, was consequently not disclosed. To-day, by Mr. Jones's authority, the South Carolina Senator was paired with Mr Wilson, of Iowa. Murphy voted with Mr. Hill against sidetracking the resolution recalling the bill from conf and these two Democratic votes, reinforced by those of Messrs, Allen, Kyle, Peffer and the solid strength of the Republican minority, divided the Senate equally on Mr. Cockrell's motion for an early executive session. The Vice-President was uckily on hand to help out the Democratic managers, and his casting vote assured the success of the newly arranged programme for an armed on the subjects in controversy until Mon-

Senate conferees and Mr. Wilson and his asociates. The Senate managers flatly refused this morning to meet the negotiators on the part any one of the Senate conferrees to appear. Mr. Jones, who has borne the brunt of the negotiations with the Representatives of the other branch, is so incensed at what he considers the trickiness and shiftiness displayed by the House managers, that he is disposed to have no further dealings with them and his indignation is fully shared by Mr. Vest and Mr. Harris. The attempt of Mr. Wilson to hold covert consultations and make secret agreements with individual Democratic Senators, while pretending to treat directly with the Senate conferrees themselves, s properly denounced by Mr. Jones as an unwarranted impertinence and a flagrant breach

of legislative etiquette.

Mr. Wilson seems, indeed, to have lost all use fulness as an agent for conducting the House's negotiations with the Senate. By the Senate he is already frankly despised as the pliant and unresisting tool of the President in his personal warfare against the Gorman bill and Mr. Gorman as a Democratic leader; while in the House there is a growing impatience at his entire indifference to the wishes and opinions of the body which he is presumed to represent and his abject subserviency to Executive dictation, even when that dictation overrides absolutely the deliberative and overwhelming judgment of the House. The appeal of Speaker Crisp to the Senate for a forty-eight-hour truce on the pending bill, and his immediate issuance of a call for a caucus, are taken by the Senate leaders as an Indication that the Speaker has at last awakened to the ruinous World's Fair, their exhibits took first, second and third premiums, and as a result of this deciared superiority the farmers of this State had this year received for their cheese Fig. 100 nore than they did a year ago. He urged the farmers to break away from their old habits of raising nothing but the staple grains, and to try to supply the constantly increasing wants of the people of the cities and yillages for those kinds of agricultural products with which there is no disastrous Western competition. tion, seems to be in the direction of a prompt recession from the House's disagreement to the Senate amendments and an acceptance of the Gorman bill exactly as it stands.

MAY GULP IT DOWN WHOLE. That this policy will be vigorously urged in the Democratic caucus of Monday seems unques tioned, and there are many who believe that in spite of the patent humiliation and profound embarrassments of such a course it will be greedly snapped at by the wearied House as the only practical means of ending a hopeless deadlock. An unconditional acceptance of the Senate bill would of course leave the President in the painful dilemma of either vetoing it or swallowing all his boasted professions of Democratic principle, and condoning the "party perfldy and party dishonor" with which he taunted the majority in Congress. That Mr. Hill and other out-and-out enemies of the bill in the Senate fear that by some jugglery or other the House may recede outright from its disagreement to the Senate amendments was pointedly shown to-day by the New-York Senator's effort to force the conferrees to return the disputed bill to the custody of the secretary of the upper Franch, from which it could be released thereafter only by a direct order from the Senate. Mr. Hill prudently amended this resolution of yesterday so as to instruct the conferrees to restore the manuscript of the bill to the secretary's safe, and although the discussion on this new phase of his fight against the measure was cut short, enough was said by the

Continued on Third Page.

HUNDREDS OF MINERS REPORTED TO BE ENTOMBED.

ALL HOPE OF SAVING THEM ABANDONED-DISAS-TROUS GAS EXPLOSION IN EXTENSIVE

POLISH COAL MINES.

Warsaw, Aug. 11.-The extensive coal mines owned by the Franco-Italian Bank, near Dombrowa, in the Government of Grodna, have been burning since yesterday afternoon. The fire was started by an explosion of gas when the full force of men was underground. The main shaft was wrecked, and comparatively few miners have been rescued.

The latest report is that several hundred men are entombed in the mines and that all hope of saving them has been abandoned.

TWO MEN KILLED IN BROOKLYN.

ONE WAS RUN OVER BY AN ENGINE, AND THE OTHER BY AN EXPRESS WAGON.

Theodore Orr, forty-five years old, of No. 355 Pearl-st., was run over at Myrtle-ave, and Jayst., Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, by an express wagon driven by Bernard Higgins, of Amity and atives had been called to meet on Monday morn- | Columbia sts. He was taken to the Brooklyn ing, at which the tortuous and indecisive policy Hospital, but was so seriously injured that he

Hospital, but was so seriously injured that he died in a short time. The driver of the wagon was placed under arrest.

A man supposed to be W. B. Epps, of No. 72 Walker-st., New-York, was run over and killed last evening at Vesta and Atlantic aves., Brooklyn, by an engine of the Long Island Railroad. He was walking on the track and failed to get out of the way of the engine. Papers in his pocket led to the conclusion that he was Epps. pocket led to the conclusion that he was Epps. No such name appears in the New-York direc-

A HELPLESS GIRL MALTREATED,

THE ASTOUNDING STORY TOLD BY A YOUNG WOMAN WHO WAS FOUND WANDER-

ING IN WEST FARMS. Elizabeth Schmidt, a fifteen-year-old German who can hardly speak English, was found in a dazed condition, wandering near West Farms, Westchester County, yesterday. She was taken to the Tremont police station, where she told a story

of astounding outrage and crucity. The girl said that she lived with her uncle, Henry Meyer, and an aunt, Mrs. Maria Kramer, at One hundred-and-thirty-fourth-st, and Eighth-ave. On Friday afternoon, she said, she went with her Farms. While he went in a store to pay a bill she walked up the street a little way. Three men approached her and, seizing her Mr. Irby has been away from Wash- from behind, bound and gagged her. They carappallingly. They left her yesterday morning and made her way back into West Farms, half-stu-

pefied, with her clothing in tatters. On the devote in the Senate on July 27, when Mr. Washburn's instructions to the Senate conferrees to recede from the one-eighth of a cent differential duty on refined sugar was defeated by parliamentary indirection, Mr. Irby was paired in favor of the motion with Mr. Smith, of New-Jersey, who opposed it. Since then no vote of any great importance has been taken and Mr. Irby's change of attitude, confided to Mr. Jones, was consequently not disclosed. To-day, by Mr. Jones's authority, the South Carolina Senator was paired with Mr. Wilson, of Iowa. Mr. Surphy voted with Mr. Hill against sidetracking the resolution recalling the bill from conference. West Farms she met a policeman. As she aptain Thompson and his men were still out on

aplain Thompson and his men were still out on case at a late hour last night, and it was re-ted that two or three more arrests would be le before morning. Neither Henry Meyer nor Kramer, who, the stil says, are her uncle and t, could be found in the neighborhood of One-dired-and-thirty-fourth-st, and Eighth-ave. The did not know the exact address.

GOLD FEVER ON THE INCREASE.

RUSH OF PROSPECTORS TO THE NEW CAMP IN COLORADO.

tt -tare developments at the further negotiations are to be had between the | new gold camp, fifteen miles east of here, tend rather to increase than to allay the excitement of staked out. A town site has been chosen near by and enterprising merchants are rushing up store ouldings and preparing for business. Town lots are calming attention second only to mining

towns of Mosca and Garlson are nearly dethe lowes of Mosea and Garison are nearly de-populated of their able-bedded men, and many are coming from towns further away. Old prospectors declare that the gold ore bodies are simply im-mense, and that there is more gold in Blanca than silver in Creede. On and after next Monday a daily stage will be run from Mosea to take people to and from the new camp.

FOR ASSAULT ON MAYOR PINGREE.

THREE DETROIT OFFICIALS ARRESTED AT HIS INSTIGATION.

Detroit, Aug. 11 .- Mayor Pingree this afternoon swore out warrants against Bruce Goodfellow. president of the Fire Department Committ; Secretary Tryon, of the committee, and Assistant Fire Chief Elliott, charging them with conspiracy and assault. The men have been arrested. The and assault. The men have been arrested. The trouble arrose over an order which the Mayor gave to a local reporter to examine the books of the fire committee. Secretary Tryon refused him access to the books last evening, and the Mayor went in person with the reporter to the office of the fire committee and demanded to see the books. The office was closed, and President Goodfellow refused to reopen it. An altercation ensued, when Goodfellow called on Elliott to throw the reporter from the building. Mayor Pingree interposed, and several thremen were called up from below. While two or three held Mayor Pingree the rest ejected the reporter. The city lawyers advised the Mayor that he had a right to examine the books at any time and that the obstructing commissioners and employes could be charged with conspiracy, hence the warrants. Goodfellow, Tryon and Elliott were arraigned in the Police Court and ball fixed at \$1.000 in each case, which was promptly furnished.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

San Francisco, Aug. 11.—The Blythe estate has been transferred in its entirety to a public administration. It inventoried \$3,300,000.

Gloucester, Mass., Aug. II.—The United States steamer Fish Hawk sailed to-day for New-York, where she will take on board a party of scientists and Government officials for the Gulf of Mexico.

Newport, R. L. Aug. II.—Mrs. Richard Croker, who has been at the Ocean House several weeks, is suffering from a severe cold, from which her physician expects her to be entirely releved in a few days. Her condition has at no time been deemed serious here. Gloucester, Mass., Aug. 11.—The schooner Edith McInnis arrived to-day from Grand Banks and reports that John McGrath and Thomas Lynch, members of the crew, belonging in Nova Scotla, went astray from the vessel while tending trawls. No word of their rescue had been received.

Newport, R. I., Aug. II.—The Atlanta sailed this morning for New-Haven, where she will take on board the Connecticut Reserves for a week's tour of duty. It is now hardly believed that she will return here for the Rhode Island Reserves the last of the month, but that from New-Haven she will be ordered to the New-York Navy Yard for repairs to her engines, which are in bad shape.

Fairfield, Me., Aug. 11.—An express train on the Aroostook Division of the Canadian Pacific Railroad left the rails near Aroostook Fails this morning. No one was killed, but the cars were demolished.

Omaha, Neb., Aug. II.—Fletcher Robbins, prize-fighter, who fought "Jimmy" Lindsay, of Omaha, at Plattsmouth Monday, is dying, and warrants are out for Lindsay and for the sporting editor of "The Omaha Bee," Griswold, who was the referee.

Providence, R. I., Aug. II.—The postoffice at Wake-field was entered by burgiars some weeks ago, and among other papers taken was an insurance policy belonging to ex-Postmaster Robinson. Yesterday the policy was returned by mail to the local insur-ance agent. The envelope bore the Andover (Conn.) postmark. The burgiars carried off private papers worth \$5.000.

worth \$5.00.

Jerseyville, Ill., Aug. li.—Last night William Hefferon shot and killed Bridget McHale, a young woman who was our riding with James O'Laughlin. While she went to get some refreshments Hefferon shot her three times, and would probably have killed O'Laughlin had he been in sight. Hefferon was jealous of O'Laughlin, and had warned the girl that if he ever caught them together he would kill them both. Hefferon made his escape.

PRICE FIVE CENTS. THE NEWS OF EUROPE.

VAGUE TIDINGS OF THE WAR.

A LIVEL T INCIDENT OVER THE EVICTER

TENANTS BILL. MR. GLADSTONE ON THE EIGHT-HOURS MINER BILL-LORD SALISBURY ON EVOLUTION-THE

NATIONAL GALLERY - CAB TROUBLES -YACHTING-THE GERMAN EMPEROR-MR.

BAYARD-A SILVER CONFERENCE.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE!

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London, Aug. 11 .- It is announced that the forts of England and Russia to bring China and Japan to an agreement have falled, and the war is to continue. What these efforts were is not known. If they had acted together there might have been some chance of success. Separately, they were each objects of suspicion to one of the two Powers they sought to reconcile. Russia's long-standing differences with China, and England's obvious interest in strengthening her interest with the same power, unfitted each for

a mediator News from the seat of war continues vague, and barefaced inventions are numerous; but it is evident that no contest on a great scale has yet taken place. A Japanese victory, won with loss of less than a hundred, all told, cannot have much importance. The reported Chinese victory at sea might mean rather more, the Japanese navy being here thought superior to the Chinese, Captain Lang, however, of the British Navy, expresses a different opinion. He has been an Admiral in the Chinese service, and thinks the Chinese fleet a match for their more nimble island

neighbors. Friends of the Japanese are urging them to be quick, if they expect to beat China at all, or win a success sufficient to justify their attack and lead to an early peace. The Japanese need no urging. They are quite aware that their best chance of winning is in winning at once. But even the Japanese move slowly according to Western notions. They seem to be meditating a further invasion of Corea by very roundabout routes.

Interest in the session of Parliament is rapidly dying out. Members are dispersing, partly because they are tired, partly because to-morrow is the Twelfth of August, when grouse-shooting begins, and partly because the real fight has been fought and no more serious conflicts are likely to occur. More than one-third the House is paired. Sir William Harcourt himself has been spending the week by what he calls in winter his domestic fireside, at Malwood,

There sprang up, nevertheless, a sudden gale on Tuesday, while the Evicted Tenants bill, now developed and transformed into a Tenants' Restoration bill, was going through its last stage. To the last it was thought there was a chance of compromise, by which the now inevitable fate of that measure in the House of Lords might be averted. The chance, whatever it may have been, vanished with a passionate speech by Mr. William Redmond, another by Mr. O'Brien, and the sudden intervention of Mr. Chamberlain. Tempers rose high in a moment. Mr. O'Brien is no longer a figure of great importance in the House, and his injudicious speech might not have attracted much attention, had not Mr. T. W. Russell accused him of betraying his Tipperary dupes. Mr. Russell later withdrew the word, but

the spark had reached the powder. Mr. Morton, of Devonport, followed with a foolish stump speech, which provoked Mr. Chamberlain into, as he said, exposing for once the crass ignorance of this honorable member in his own presence. Mr. Morton is not big enough game for Mr. Chamberlain; but when that merciless opponent is roused, he does not stop to consider questions of size, and he left nothing but feathers. and slew him with a stroke. Mr. Dillon was put up to answer, but Mr. Dillon has lost his hold on the House, and there remained nothing for Mr. Morley, who was in charge of the bill, but to pronounce a funeral oration over his own pollcy, and send the bill to its death. His majority in the House of Commons was thirty-two, less than was expected. There were seven Gladstonian abstentions, a fact on which the Irish are

disposed to make remarks. The one remaining subject likely to give rise to a spirited debate in the House of Commons this session is the Eight Hours Miners' bill. The topic is important enough to have brought Mr. Gladstone suddenly again to the front from the depths of his political seclusion, and from the rural solitudes of Hawarden. The half-forgotten leader issues a manifesto in the form of a letter to a Weish Radical Member. It is remarkable that this letter should have seen the light on Friday morning in "The Times," and in "The Times" only. The two organs of the former Liberal party which Mr. Gladstone formerly led had it not. Probably Mr. Thomas, to whom it was written, is responsible for its appearance in the Unionist leading journal and for withholding it from the Radical press, which copies it meekly this morning. He is one of those four Welsh irreconcilables who lately threatened to wreck the party unless Welsh Disestablishment were given the first place after the Budget in the party programme. To the discipline which the two organs then administered to Mr. Thomas and his allies, this is his response; one which forebodes thunder storms next year, should there then be still further delay in satisfying the peremptory claims of Wales upon the time of Parliament and

the country. The eight-hours question has some significance in itself. This letter and the circumstances in which it appears are perhaps still more significant, as marking the length of road which has been travelled since Mr. Gladstone resigned. I spoke of him as half-forgotten. I might have used a stronger phrase. He is, with reference to the politics of the present, a statesman of the past. His wishes have ceased to be paramount in the counsels of the party. They are no longer expressed. He scarcely takes an interest in current affairs. They are not his affairs. This letter is written in reply to a personal appeal by one to whom he writes as to a personal friend, in the character, as he takes pains to explain, of a friendly adviser, "and not as in any manner committed or engaged in controversy." He emphasizes his separation from his party, and clearly means to hold himself aloof from every political responsibility. He nevertheless fences with the question in his old manner, and with that dexterity which is his alone.

If the miners want eight hours, "with a degree of concurrence approaching unanimity," they have, in Mr. Gladstone's opinion, "a moral title to it." To that extent does he fall in with the democracy of the hour, which holds that if a large body of men, especially workingmen, want a thing, they are entitled to have it, regardless of the interests of the community as a whole, Then the wary Old Parliamentary Hand parts company with democratic trades unionism, and declares himself very doubtful of the moral title of the majority to impose their will on a considerable minority. That is, of course, to the trades unions rank heresy. But from Mr. Gladstone the trades unions have always got rather cold comfort. Again, nevertheless, he puts his Boston, Aug. 11.—The Suffolk Grand Jury reported its indictments in the Superior Criminal Court to-day, William A. Johnson (colored), a Harvard etudent, is indicted for forgery in fourteen counts.